



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The purring sound is heard very frequently during the mating period; it is a short, sharp brrr-brrr, like the sound produced by throwing pebbles in rapid succession against glass. In doing it the fish, with gill-covers, tail and fins extended, shakes himself violently, and the purring, according to its strength, can be heard distinctly for a distance of 25 feet and more.

RICHARD DORN,

Upper Montclair, N. J.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OBSERVED AT BEVERLY, N. J.

During the past five years I have noted and collected the following amphibians and reptiles in my locality:

- Plethodon erythronotus*—Under logs in woodland.
Spelerpes bislineatus—Under stones in creek bottoms.
Desmognathus fusca—Under stones in streams.
Bufo americanus—Gardens.
Acris gryllus crepitans—Pond edges.
Hyla pickeringii—Marshes and gardens.
Hyla versicolor—Garden.
Rana pipiens—Grassy pools.
Rana palustris—Meadows and contiguous woodland.
Rana catesbeiana—Creek borders.
Rana sylvatica—Wet woodland.
Natrix sipedon—Creeks and river meadows.
Bascanion constrictor—Low, wet wood growths.
Thamnophis sirtalis—Low meadows. (Both striped and spotted.)
Heterodon platirhinos—Dry fields and woodlands. (Both dark and light phases.)
Sceloporus undulatus—Pine lands.
Chelydra serpentina—Creeks.
Kinosternon pensylvanicum—Muddy streams, takes the brook.
Sternotherus odoratus—Muddy streams, takes the brook.
Chrysemys picta—Creeks.
Clemmys muhlenbergii—Meadow streams.
Clemmys insculpta—Low woods.
Clemmys guttata—Creeks.
Terrapene carolina—Meadows.

J. F. STREET,

Beverly, N. J.